November 8, 1775. NUMB. 2446.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A TREATISE OF FORTIFICATION, in the Manner now practiſed in Europe: Likewiſe that made uſe of in America the late War. With an Edition of Geometry. The whole to be illuſtrated with 32 Copper-plates. By THOMAS HANSON.

CONDITIONS.

1ſt. The Work to be publiſhed in a Series of Numbers, printed in Quarto, with the ſame Letter as the Pruſſian Evolutions.

2d. Each Number to contain eight Pages, and a Copper-plate or Plates, that they demonſtrate.

3d. One Number to be delivered to the Subſcribers every two Weeks.

4th. The Price to Subſcribers will be Six-pence per Number, to be paid at delivering thereof.

5th. As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers approves of theſe Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to the Preſs. And, it is thought, the firſt Number may be publiſhed in three Weeks Time.

Subſcriptions are received by the Printers hereof; Mr. John Dunlap, Printer, in Market-ſtreet; Captain William Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe; Mr. John Douglaſs M'Dougall, Book-binder, Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by the Author, in Elfreth's-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. The Pruſſian Evolutions are publiſhed this Day, and now delivering out by the Author.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1775.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, in Second-ſtreet,

HAS One Hundred Pieces Broad and Foreſt Cloths on Hand yet, from Four to Eight Shillings Sterling, which he will ſell at a Cent. Likewiſe an Aſſortment of Shop Goods, which he will ſell low. And as he intends to leave off keeping Shop, therefore deſires all thoſe whoſe Accounts are paſt due, to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

CURTIS CLAY

HAS removed to the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little above Race-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Sign of the Buck, where he has for ſale, for caſh only, the following Goods, viz. Drab coloured broadcloths, Mancheſter velvets and velverets, black pluſh, everlaſtings, camblets, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, duranis, tammies, ſhaloons, rattinets, dorſeteens, ſtriped yard wide ſtuffs, black ruſſells, worſted breeches patterns, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe; ſilk, worſted and thread mitts; purple and coloured lamb gloves and mitts; calicoes, chintz, and cottons; printed linen handkerchiefs, plain and netted ſilk gauzes, catgut, Paris net, muſlins, humhums, book muſlins, book muſlin handkerchiefs, a great variety of ribbons; brown, ſtriped and white flowered mantuas, yellow ſilk damaſk, narrow perſians and ſarſenets, black mode, table cloths, fans, knee garters, tapes, black cravats, death head and baſket coat and veſt buttons, nonſopretties, Leghorn and chip hats, worſted bindings, ſilk ferrets, Scotch and pound threads, childrens knives, ſciſſars, corkſcrews, metal coat and veſt buttons, ſnuff boxes, ſhoe and knee buckles, razors, jewſharps, and a variety of other articles. ¶

Weſt Nantmill, October 24, 1775.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber executed ſeven Bonds, bearing Date the 7th of May, 1774, to Samuel Elliot, of Carnarvon Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, and witneſſed by William Brown, James Galt, and Alexander Brown; one of ſaid Bonds for *Forty Pounds*, payable 12 Months after Date; the other ſix for *Twenty five Pounds* each, one of which payable 18 Months after the Forty Pound Bond, and the others yearly, till the Whole ſhould be paid; which ſaid Bonds were given for the Purchaſe of 119 Acres of Land, in Weſt Nantmill Townſhip; but it appears, by the laſt Will of ſaid Samuel Elliot's Father, that the Land is firmly entailed, ſo that he cannot make a good Title for the ſame; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from taking Aſſignment of ſaid Bonds, as I will not pay them.

¶ JOHN GALT.

Talbot County, Maryland, October 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of 21ſt inſt. a man and woman, convicts, viz. *William Manly*, a well made man, 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age, with black hair cut ſhort, of a ſurly bad countenance, is a labourer, and underſtands horſes; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, about half worn, and either a light coloured ſpotted jean, or a brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, ſtrong ſelf-grey knit ſtockings, and ſtrong Engliſh made ſhoes; is an impudent active fellow, and ſpeaks the North of England dialect. *Anne Wilſon*, who calls herſelf the aforeſaid *Manly*'s wife, is a thin looking woman, 5 feet 2 inches high, about 40 or 45 years of age, ſpeaks the ſame dialect as *Manly*, and is in a tolerable good working dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above convicts, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive, if taken in this province, Forty Shillings for the man, and Twenty Shillings for the woman; and if taken up out of this province, Three Pounds for the man, and Two Pounds for the woman. They ſtole, and took with them, a frying-pan, a copper tea-kettle, ſeveral Iriſh linen ſhirts, and ſundry proviſions, &c. There is reaſon to believe they have got a falſe paſs, and are making for Philadelphia; they were ſeen near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county, on Sunday, the 22d inſtant, about noon, and at Warwick, in Cæcil county, on Wedneſday morning following.

¶ JAMES BRADDOCK.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th day of October laſt, a certain Samuel Hillſey, by trade a Taylor, a well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a ſcar on one of his cheeks, ſtraight black hair; had on, when he went away, a new dark-brown broadcloth coat, with waſhed ſteel buttons, a lightiſh blue veſt and dark-blue breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Hillſey, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOB LAWRIE, Deputy Conſtable.

Salem Goal, October 30, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that we, the ſubſcribers, now confined in the goal of the county of Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, for debt, intend to apply to the honourable the Legiſlatue of the ſaid province of New-Jerſey, at their next ſitting, for an Act to relieve our perſons from the ſaid confinement.

LEWIS SMITH,
TIMOTHY CONNER.
¶

October 30, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, John Spering, of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, propoſes to ride POST, and to go the following courſes, viz. To leave Philadelphia every Wedneſday evening, from now to the firſt of January next; and from the firſt of January to the firſt of April, once every fortnight; and from the ſaid firſt of April to the firſt of January every week, to go by the way of Germantown, Buſſel-town, Four-lane-end, Newtown, Durham, Eaſton, Bethlehem, and the town of Northampton. All Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleaſed to encourage this undertaking, may depend upon being punctually ſerved, and that the greateſt care will be taken of ſuch letters, or other things, as ſhall be delivered to

Their humble ſervant, JOHN SPERING.

☞ We, the ſubſcribers, do recommend the above named John Spering as a Rider, as we believe he will perform his duty therein faithfully and honeſtly, he having been a reſident in Eaſton for upwards of thirteen years, where he has, during that time, behaved himſelf very well. Dated at Eaſton, the 23d day of October; ſigned, Lewis Gordon, Eſq; Henry Fullert, Eſq; Dr. Andrew Ledlie, Jacob Orndt, Eſq; Harman Shnyder, Adam Johe, Myer Hart, Chriſtian Streight, Iſaac Sidman.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extracts from the Votes of the Honourable HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, October 25, 1775. P. M.

A Memorial from the Committee choſen by the Freeholders of the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Northampton*, to ſolicit Aſſiſtance, and deviſe Means for keeping the Peace of the ſaid Counties, and defending them againſt the *Connecticut* Intruders, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and is as follows, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The MEMORIAL of the Subſcribers, being a Committee choſen by the Freeholders of the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Northampton*, to ſolicit Aſſiſtance, and deviſe Means, for keeping the Peace of the ſaid Counties, and defending them againſt the *Connecticut* Intruders,

Sheweth,

THAT the late Houſe of Aſſembly, taking into Conſideration "the Intruſion of a Number of People into this Province, under a pretended Claim of the Colony of *Connecticut*, to the "great Annoyance of the good People of this Province, "did ſpecially direct their Delegates to lay the ſame be"fore the Congreſs, with the miſchievous Tendency the "purſuing ſuch Meaſures will have, and to procure the "Aid of Congreſs, to quiet the Minds of the good Peo"ple of this Province, and prevent *further Intruſion* and "Extenſion of Settlements under the ſaid Claim, until "the Matter ſhall be determined by the King in Council, "to whom both Sides have ſubmitted the Diſpute."

That the Honourable Congreſs were pleaſed to appoint Five of their Body as a Committee to hear the Parties, and to deviſe ſome effectual Means for anſwering the aforeſaid Purpoſes; and the ſaid Committee being attended by your Memorialiſts on the Part of the Freeholders of the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Northampton*, and by the *Connecticut* Delegates in Behalf of the Claimants and Intruders from that Colony, did condeſcend, with great Patience and Candour, to hear what was offered on each Side; declaring, that as it was not the Intention of the Congreſs to take upon them the Deciſion of any Matters touching the Merits of the Controverſy, it would be ſufficient for the Parties to confine themſelves to ſuch Points only, as might enable the ſaid Committee to anſwer the Purpoſes of their Appointment, namely, to "deviſe ſome "Way by which the Recommendation and Authority of "Congreſs may be reaſonably interpoſed, for keeping the "Peace till a Deciſion of this Matter, agreeable to the "aforeſaid Requeſt of Aſſembly."

Wherefore, waving the principal Arguments touching the Merits of the Controverſy, and particularly the Settlement of the *Weſtern* Bounds of *Connecticut*, under a Royal Commiſſion in 1664, then ſolemnly aſſented to and accepted by themſelves, and ſince that adjudged abſolute and final in ſeveral Inſtances (as we doubt not it will in the preſent) we ſay, waving theſe Points, your Memorialiſts inſiſted on the following, *viz.*

That were it even poſſible for the *Connecticut* Claim to derive the leaſt Support from the Charter, they have proſecuted it in an unwarrantable and riotous Manner, holding their preſent Poſſeſſions only by *forcible Entry*, and unjuſt Depredations upon the Property of the good People of this Province.

That near Fifty Years ago all that Part of *Delaware* which they now claim, from 41° upwards, was ſettled by *Pennſylvania*, as far as then purchaſed from the *Indians*; and the Settlements ſtill extended farther as new Purchaſes were made, without any Claim made known, or Interruption offered, on the Part of *Connecticut*.

That their Claim is a *novel* Thing, or at leaſt was not heard of among *Pennſylvanians* till a little before the *Indian* Treaty and Congreſs at *Albany* in 1754, and was hardly conſidered by any Body as a ſerious Thing, till at that Treaty it was made known that they were privately dealing with the *Indians*, by Two's and Three's at a Time, at the Houſe of one *Lydius*, for ſome Lands on *Saſquehanna*.

That the Deed (if any) ſigned by the *Indians* at that Time, was not obtained as uſual from their Chiefs in *Public Council* or *Treaty*, but *privately*, and through the Perſuaſion of the ſaid *Lydius*, and alſo contrary to the Laws of *Connecticut* itſelf, which prohibits all Purchaſes from the *Indians* without Leave of their General Court.

That if the ſaid pretended Deed were not void on the foregoing Account, it was abſolutely ſo for the following Reaſons.

Firſt. Becauſe at a ſolemn Treaty held between the Governor of *Pennſylvania* and the *Indians October* the 25th, 1736, in a Deed for the Lands from the Mouth of *Saſquehanna* up to the Mountains—The *Indians* made a further Covenant and Declaration of Truſt, in the Words following: "That neither they, nor any in Authority in "their Nations, would at any Time bargain, ſell, grant, "or by any Means make over, to any Perſon or Perſons "whatſoever, whether White Men or *Indians*, other "than the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, Children of *Wil*"liam Penn, or to Perſons by them authorized and ap"pointed to agree for and receive the ſame, any Lands "within the Limits of *Pennſylvania*, as it is bounded "Northward by *New-York*. But when we are willing to "diſpoſe of any further Rights to Lands within the ſaid "Limits of *Pennſylvania*, we will diſpoſe of them to the "ſaid *William Penn*'s Children, and no other." And the Conſideration mentioned by the *Indians*, as inducing them to make this Deed and Declaration, was the upright Conduct of *William Penn*, who, although he had in the Year 1696 purchaſed the *Saſquehanna* Lands within the Northern Part of his Charter from Governor *Dungan*, who had purchaſed them for him, the ſaid *William Penn*, in 1683, yet was willing to pay the *Indians* over again, as he had Occaſion to ſettle them.

That on the 6th Day of *July*, 1754, in a Public Council at *Albany*, Colonel *Johnſon* and the Commiſſioners or Delegates of all the neighbouring Provinces being preſent, the *Indians* gave a Deed to the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania* for another Parcel of the *Saſquehanna* Lands from the Mountains nearly up to the Forks, including alſo a great Part of the Lands on *Delaware* now claimed by *Connecticut*, but declared they would not yet ſell the *Shamokin* and *Wyoming* Lands, but reſerve them for their Hunting-Grounds, and appointed *John Shikalamy*, a noted Chief, to live on them, and prevent any Settlements of White People.

But it being then ſuggeſted to the *Indians* that ſome private Perſons were endeavouring to obtain Deeds from ſome of their People for Part of theſe Lands, and the aforeſaid Deed of 1736 being ſhewn to them, by which they declare, that they held the ſaid Lands in Truſt, to be diſpoſed of only to the Children of *William Penn*, they did accordingly the Ninth Day of *July*, 1754, ſign and execute an Indorſement on the Back of the Deed of 1736, "for themſelves, their Children and Children's Children, "confirming, ratifying and holding good the ſame, co"venanting, promiſing and engaging to and with *Thomas* "and *Richard Penn*, Eſquires, that neither they, nor any "under their Authority, ſhould ſell, grant or convey to "any other than the ſaid *Thomas Penn* and *Richard Penn*, "their Heirs and Aſſigns, any Lands within the Limits "of their Province," &c.

That on the 9th Day of the ſaid Month of *July*, 1754, the Commiſſioners of the Colonies met in Congreſs, drew up a State to be laid before his Majeſty; and as if foreſeeing the evil Conſequences that would enſue from private Purchaſes of Lands from the *Indians*, and the exorbitant and unweildy Claims of ſome Northern Colonies, under their Charters, agreed to the following Articles, *viz. Firſt*, "That all future Purchaſes of Lands from "the *Indians* be void, unleſs made by the Government "where ſuch Lands lie, and from the Indians in a Body "in their Public Councils."—*Second*, "That the Bounds "of thoſe Colonies, which extend to the South Sea, be "contracted and limited by the *Alliegheny* or *Apalachian* "Mountains, and Meaſures be taken for ſettling from "Time to Time Colonies of His Majeſty's Proteſtant "Subjects Weſtward of ſaid Mountains, in proper Can"tons."

That the *pretended Indian* Deed to ſome Perſons in *Connecticut*, being poſterior to all this, and dated *July* 11, 1754, muſt, in every Senſe and View, be *fraudulent* and *void*.—It muſt be *void*, becauſe the *Indians* could not convey that on *July* 11, to any other Perſons, which they had twice before declared they held in Truſt, to be conveyed *only* to the Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania*. It is *fraudulent*, not only as being obtained *privately*, contrary to a Reſolution of the Colonies in Congreſs, made two Days before, with the Aſſent of Commiſſioners from *Connecticut* itſelf, but alſo as extending *beyond the Mountains*, which they had agreed ſhould limit all Colonies, claiming to the South Sea.

That the *Connecticut* Claimants, no Doubt conſcious of the Weight of theſe Reaſons, did not pretend to make any Settlement under their own Charter, or the ſaid pretended *Indian* Purchaſe, but thought proper to petition His Majeſty, "that it might be his Royal Pleaſure (not "to extend the *Old Colony*) but to grant them the ſaid "Lands to erect and ſettle thereon a *New Colony*, in ſuch "Form, and under ſuch Regulations, as might be con"ſiſtent with his Royal Wiſdom."

That failing in this Application, (as it might be juſtly expected His Majeſty would not grant thoſe Lands a ſecond time, which were before granted to *William Penn*) they recurred to their pretended *Indian* Purchaſe, and ſet up their Charter Claim, but never durſt ſettle any of the Lands in their own Right, till they were firſt purchaſed by the Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania* in *November*, 1768, at which Time the *Indians* in Public Council ſolemnly denied ever having made any Sale of the Lands in Queſtion to the People of *Connecticut*; as the *Six Nations* had before diſclaimed the ſame by the Sachem *Hendrick*, and other Chiefs, ſent to *Philadelphia* for that Purpoſe in *January*, 1755.

That the *Connecticut* Claimants were not only thus prevented by the *Indians* from ſettling under their own pretended Purchaſe, and obliged to wait till they could come in under the Purchaſe of *Pennſylvania*; but even now dare not ſettle one Foot of their ſaid Purchaſe, which reaches over or beyond the *Pennſylvania* Purchaſe; and

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, October 27.

After Lord Dunmore, with his troops, and the navy, had been for several weeks seizing the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in this colony, on Wednesday night last a party from an armed tender landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable negroe man slave and a sail from the owner. Next morning there appeared, off the mouth of Hampton river, a large armed schooner, a sloop, and three tenders, with soldiers on board; and a message was received at Hampton from Capt. Squire, on board the schooner, that he would that day land and burn the town. On which a company of regulars, and a company of minute-men, who had been placed there in consequence of former threats denounced against that place, made the best disposition to prevent their landing, aided by a body of militia, who were suddenly called together on the occasion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by some boats sunk across the channel for that purpose. Upon this they fired several small cannon at the provincials, without any effect; who, in return, discharged their small-arms so effectually, as to make the enemy move off with the loss of several men, as it is believed. But they had, in the mean time, burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Cooper, on that river. On intelligence of this reaching Williamsburg, about 9 o'clock at night, a company of rifle-men were dispatched to the aid of Hampton, and the Colonel of the 2d regiment sent to take the command of the whole, who with the company arrived about 8 o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats sunk, and made a passage for their vessels, which were drawn close up to the town, and began to fire upon it soon after the arrival of the party from Williamsburg; but as soon as our men were so disposed as to give them a few shot, they went off so hastily that our people took a small tender with five white men, a woman, and two slaves, six swivels, seven muskets, some small-arms, a sword, pistols, and other things, and several papers belonging to Lieutenant Wright, who made his escape by jumping over-board and swimming away with Mr. King's negroe man, who are on shore, and a pursuit it is hoped may overtake them. There were two of the men in the vessel mortally wounded; one is since dead, and the other near his end. Besides which, we are informed nine were seen to be thrown over-board from one of the vessels. We had not a man even wounded. The vessels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to visit Hampton this day. If they should, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them; as we can, with pleasure, assure the public, that every part of them behaved with spirit and bravery, and are wishing for another skirmish.

We hear that Lord Dunmore lately seized a great number of letters, directed to various persons in Maryland and North-Carolina, from London; and, after reading them, wrote on all the letters, *By order of the Committee of Safety.*

Whereas Lord *Dunmore*, not contented with having involved the affairs of this colony in extreme confusion, by withdrawing himself unnecessarily from the administration of government, and exciting an insurrection of our slaves, hath lately, in conjunction with the officers of the navy, proceeded to commence hostilities against his Majesty's peaceable subjects in the town and neighbourhood of *Norfolk*; captivated many, and seized the property of others, particularly slaves, who are detained from the owners; stopped all intercourse between the inhabitants of that borough and the other parts of the colony, except by such as are inimical to the rights of *America*, by means of whom provisions are supplied to the troops, and intelligence conveyed to his Lordship of every material transaction, whilst none of his pernicious designs can transpire in the country until they are manifested by the execution of them: The COMMITTEE of SAFETY, in order to counteract, as far as they can, so unjustifiable partiality, have unanimously resolved that no person whatsoever shall be allowed to pass to or from the borough of *Norfolk*, or town of *Portsmouth*, without a permit from the said committee, or the committee of the county or corporation wherein such person resides, or from the commanding officer of one of the regiments, or of a detachment therefrom, or from the commanding officer of a company or detachment of minute-men, or militia, in actual service at the time of such permit; and all committees, and all officers civil and military, and all other persons, FRIENDS TO AMERICA, are desired to attend to this resolution.

By order of the Committee of Safety,
JOHN PENDLETON, jun. Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS, November 2.

Charles-Town, October 26, 1775.

A most melancholy accident happened last night near this place. The dwelling house, kitchen, and a negroe-quarter, belonging to Mrs. Key, on the place called Carpenter's Point, together with almost all her furniture, were reduced to ashes. But what in a peculiar manner rendered the scene distressing was, two women who perished in the flames. Mrs. M'Alwain, a young married lady from Frederick county, who, a few days before, had come to Mrs. Keys, (with whom she lived when a girl) with an intention of lying in with her first child. The other was a white girl, who slept in the chamber with her, in the character of a servant: The roof of the house beginning to fall in near to where a labouring man slept, was the first thing which gave the alarm. He with difficulty got down stairs and waked Mrs. Key, who, notwithstanding the utmost danger of being buried in the flames, went to the chamber where Mrs. M'Alwain slept, and seizing her by the hand, endeavoured to wake her; begging that she would come down, the house being all on fire. At that instant, the flames began to beat on the stair case, and Mrs. Key, not without being scorched, rushed down. It appears probable, that Mrs. M'Alwain never got out of her bed, although she answered Mrs. Key, and said she was coming, as her remains were found the next morning in the cellar just under where her bed stood, and the child of which she was big, about half consumed, at a little distance from her. By what accident, or in what manner the fire at first broke out, is as yet wholly unknown. There is some reason to believe it was done designedly, and some of Mrs. Key's own negroes are not altogether unsuspected.

NEWPORT, October 30.

Last Wednesday arrived here his Majesty's sloop of war, Viper, from New-York, having taken 2 brigs, loaded with salt, and a large sloop, loaded with rum and sugar, from Antigua, all belonging to New-York. One of the brigs, Capt. Liburn, arrived here a few hours after the Viper. The sloop had a Midshipman and 7 hands put on board; one of whom, belonging to Bristol in this colony, was to pilot her into this harbour; instead of which he carried her up near Howland's ferry, where she was taken possession of by some of the troops stationed on this island, and the people made prisoners. The other brig, above mentioned, arrived here yesterday.

NEW-LONDON, October 27.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a vessel in Cape-Nicola-Mole, to his owner in this town, dated 27th ult.

"Four thousand troops arrived at Cape-François, the 21st instant, from France, and 3000 more hourly expected at Port-au-Prince. The French are repairing all their fortresses throughout this island; and five to one laid, that there is a war with Great-Britain before March next."

NEW-YORK, *November 6.*

The ship Glasgow, Capt. Townshend, which arrived on Tuesday last with 200 passengers, to settle in this province, is sent by the commander of his Majesty's ship Asia to Boston, agreeable to some orders received from Admiral Graves.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 8.*

Extracts from the Votes of the Honourable HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 31, 1775. A. M.

A petition and remonstrance from the Committee of the city of *Philadelphia* was presented to the House, and follows in these words, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia*,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have seen the copy of an address to your Honourable House, entituled, "An "Address of the People called *Quakers*," which, in the opinion of your petitioners, bears an aspect unfriendly to the liberties of *America*, and maintains principles destructive of all society and government, and highly reflecting upon the glorious revolution, which placed the present Royal Family upon the *British* Throne. Though we are firmly persuaded that a majority of that society have too much sincerity, candour and good sense, to be influenced by such principles, yet our duty to ourselves, to our country, and to our posterity, at this alarming crisis, when every thing dear and valuable is at stake, constrains us to use our utmost endeavours to prevent the fatal consequences that might attend your compliance with the above application. These gentlemen want to withdraw their persons and their fortunes from the service of their country, at a time when their country stands most in need of them.

If the patrons and friends of liberty succeed in the present glorious struggle, *they* and *their* posterity will enjoy all the advantages derived from it, equally with *those* who procured them, without contributing a single penny, and with safety to their persons.—If the friends of liberty fail, *they* will risk no forfeitures, but be entitled by their behaviour to protection and countenance from the *British* Ministry, and will probably be promoted to office:—This they seem to desire and expect. Though such conduct manifestly tends to defeat the virtuous and wise measures planned by the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, and appears at the first blush to be selfish, ungenerous and unjust, yet we beg leave to animadvert upon the arguments they have used, to induce the Honourable House to favour and support it. The addressors say, "They "are of a religious society, who for above an hundred "years past have declared to the world, that they could "not, for conscience sake, bear arms, nor be concerned "in warlike preparations, either by personal service, or "by paying any fines, penalties or assessments, imposed "in consideration of their exemption from such services." That these principles are founded "on the example and "express injunction of CHRIST, our LORD and Law-"giver."—That "although they were assured that our "Honourable Proprietor *William Penn* was united with "them in religious profession and principles," yet their ancestors obtained from him a charter, by which the enjoyment of these principles is secured inviolate for ever—and that they hold the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance:—Your petitioners will not undertake to say how long this society have held such principles, but they do positively say, that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament must be wrested and tortured, with more than Jesuitical Art, to furnish a single argument to support them.—They also deny, that the clause in the Proprietary charter, which they cite, is by them truly construed, and humbly conceive this will be evident, not only by a due attention to the words themselves, and a consideration of the Royal charter granted to the said *William Penn*, but also from the act of Assembly, intituled, "The Law "concerning Liberty of Conscience."

If the people called *Quakers* held these principles "upwards of an hundred years ago," and the first Proprietor of this province, the Honourable *William Penn*, Esq; "was united with them in religious profession and "principles," which they expressly alledge, it is very unaccountable to your petitioners, that the said *William Penn* should receive a charter from King *Charles* II. in the year 1681, in the 16th section of which we find "a power given to him, his heirs and assigns, by themselves or their captains, or other their officers, to levy, muster and train all *sorts* of men, of what *condition* soever, or wheresoever born in the province, for the time being, and to make war, and to pursue enemies and robbers, as well by sea as by land, even without the limits of this province, and by GOD's assistance, to vanquish and take them, and being taken, to put them to death, by the laws of war, or to save them, at their pleasure, and to do all and every other thing, which unto the charge and office of a Captain General of an army belongeth, or hath accustomed to belong, as fully and freely as any Captain General of an army hath ever had the same."

If also none but *Quakers* came over at first to this province with the said Proprietor, and the colony was intended for them, as the addressors seem to intimate, your petitioners cannot conceive that any other persons could be made Captains or Officers, or could be levied, mustered or trained, at that time, but themselves. Be this as it may,—your petitioners beg leave to deliver as their humble opinion, that self-preservation is the first principle of nature, and a duty that every man indispensibly owes not only to himself, but to the Supreme Director and Governor of the universe, who gave him a being; and that in a state of political society and government, all men, by their original compact and agreement, are obliged to unite in defending themselves and those of the same community, against such as shall attempt unlawfully to deprive them of their just rights and liberties;—that those who withdraw themselves from this compact, cannot be entitled to the protection of the society;—that the safety of the people is the supreme law;—that he who receives an equal benefit, ought to bear an equal burthen;—that the doctrine of passive obedience and non resistance is incompatible with our freedom and happiness, and stands condemned by the conduct of the great Queen *Elizabeth*, who first assisted the *Scotch*, and then the *French*, and to the end of her days continued to protect the *States*, who not only resisted, but shook off the *Spanish* yoke, and set up a new form of government; by the conduct of her parliaments and convocations, who gave her subsidies for those purposes; by King James the First his whole reign; by King *Charles* the First, who in the beginning of his reign protected the *Rochellers*, had supplies from the *Parliament* for that purpose, and ordered a fast and prayers to be made for them;—and by the glorious revolution, under which the said society of *Quakers*, as well as others, enjoy their present religious and civil rights;—that it is also against the laws of *England*, and is reprobated by two solemn decisions in the House of Lords, the first against Doctor *Manwaring in* 1628, and the other against Doctor *Sacheverll* in 1710, after the most solemn and fair trials,—and in a late instance by the House of Commons, in the case of Doctor *Nowell*, and also by the repeated acts of the Assembly of this province.—And your petitioners cannot avoid thinking that even the addressors of your Honours, though at a distance, and in casuistical reasoning, they may affect to exclude all resistance, would yet hearken to the voice of nature, when evident ruin, both to themselves and the public, must attend a strict adherence to such principles, if there were no other persons in the community to defend them.

Upon the whole, your petitioners rest assured you will exert every power you are possessed of, for the security and happiness of the good people of this province, and that you will do *equal* justice to all your constituents, and therefore they again repeat their request, that you will not, at a time when the united strength of *North-America*, and the aid of every individual, is wanted to preserve our common rights, exempt many of the wealthiest among us from co-operating with their countrymen in some way or other, for their common safety.

And your petitioners will pray, &c.

Signed, by an unanimous order of the Committee,
GEORGE CLYMER, *Chairman.*"

Saturday, November 4, 1775. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and taking into consideration the appointment of Delegates for this province in Congress,

Resolved, That the Honourable *John Morton*, Speaker, *John Dickinson*, *Robert Morris*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *Charles Humphreys*, *Edward Biddle*, *Thomas Willing*, *Andrew Allen*, and *James Wilson*, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed Delegates for this province in the Continental Congress.

A Resolve from the Hon. Continental Congress by two of their Members was laid before the House, and is as follows, *viz.*

In CONGRESS, November 4, 1775.

THE Congress considering that the most perfect union between all the colonies is essentially necessary for the preservation of the just rights of *North-America*, and being apprehensive that there is great danger of hostilities being commenced at or near *Wyoming*, between the inhabitants of *Pennsylvania* and those of *Connecticut*,

Resolved, That the Assemblies of the said colonies be requested to take the most speedy and effectual steps to prevent such hostilities.

Ordered, That *Thomas M'Kean* and *Silas Dean*, Esqrs. wait upon the Honourable House of Assembly of *Pennsylvania* with a copy of the above resolution.

By Order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President."

Ordered, That Mr. *Dickinson* and Mr. *Humphreys* make enquiry upon what information the above resolve is founded, and report the same to the House on *Monday* next.

The express which arrived last Wednesday from the Eastward, brought the following letters, viz.

SIR, *Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775.*

"The inclosed information being of the highest importance, I thought it proper to transmit it to you with all dispatch. I am Sir, *Your obedient Servant*,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the service of the United Colonies.

To the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; Dep. Gov. of Rhode-Island, at Providence.

(Inclosed)

Falmouth, Monday, October 16, 1775.

"The Canceaux ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Capt. Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inst. At three o'clock P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun shot, and immediately Captain Mowat sent a letter on shore to this town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a Committee of three gentlemen, and sent them on board to know the reason of the town's being set on fire. He returned for answer, that his orders were to set on fire all the sea-port towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to ashes. He farther said, that when he received orders from the Admiral, he desired that he might shew some favour to the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I suppose as Captain Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen in Falmouth, for civilities shewn him when in captivity among them) and which favour was to spare the town till nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, in case we would send him off eight small arms, which the town immediately did.

"Wednesday morning, being the 18th, the Committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to save the town; he said that he would save the town till he heard from the Admiral, in case we would send off four carriage guns, deliver up all our small arms, ammunition, &c. and send four gentlemen of the town as hostages, which the town would not do. About half past nine in the morning, he began to fire from the four armed vessels, and in five minutes set fire to several houses. He continued firing till after dark the same day, which destroyed the largest part of the town. He farther informed the Committee that he should proceed to Portsmouth, and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand.
PEARSON JONES."

"Sir, *Prospect-Hill, Oct. 24, 1775.*

"By an express that arrived from Falmouth last night, we learn that the greatest part of the town is in ashes. The enemy fired about three thousand shot into it, and a large number of carcases and bombs, which set the town on fire. The enemy landed once or twice to set fire to the stores; they lost eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken prisoner. The inhabitants got out a very considerable part of their furniture, no person killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from Admiral Greaves, to burn all the towns from Boston to Halifax. Capt. Mowat informed the Committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England about ten days since, to burn all the sea-

port towns on the continent, that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hoſtages for their future good behaviour; he alſo acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in aſhes. By theſe accounts we may learn what we have to expect. I think Newport ſhould be fortified in the beſt manner it can be. Doubtleſs the enemy will make an attempt to get the ſtock off the iſland. Proviſion ſhould be made to defeat them. Death and deſolation ſeem to mark their footſteps. Fight or be ſlaves is the American motto, the firſt is by far the moſt eligible. In haſte, I am, with eſteem,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Eſq; in Providence (per expreſs)

Extract of a letter from General Montgomery, *dated Camp before St. John's, Oct.* 20, 1775.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Chambly to Major Brown and Major Livingſton, which laſt headed about three hundred Canadians. We had not above fifty of our troops. Indeed it was the plan of the Canadians, who carried down the artillery paſt the fort of St. John's in batteaus. I ſend you the colours of the 7th regiment, and a liſt of ſtores taken. Major Brown aſſures me we have gotten ſix tons of powder, which with the bleſſing of God will finiſh our buſineſs here—Major Brown offered his ſervice upon this occaſion—Upon this and all other occaſions I have found him active and intelligent.

The enemy's ſchooner is ſunk. They have not been anxious to ſave her, elſe they might eaſily have protracted her fate. I muſt now think unleſs ſome unlucky accident befalls us, we ſhall accompliſh our buſineſs here, as I ſhall fall to work in earneſt on this ſide the water. The troops are in high ſpirits. Col. Warner has had a little bruſh with a party from Montreal. The enemy retired with the loſs of five priſoners and ſome killed; ſome of the priſoners (Canadians) are dangerous enemies, and muſt be taken care of, La Mouche one of them. The Caghnawagas have deſired 100 men from us. I have complied with their requeſt, and am glad to find they put ſo much confidence in us, and are ſo much afraid of Mr. Carleton; not that I think they had any thing to apprehend. He has too much buſineſs on his hands already to wiſh to make more enemies.

I ſhall endeavour by means of the Chambly garriſon, to obtain better treatment for Allen and the other priſoners, as well Canadians as our own troops.

I ſhall ſend off the priſoners as ſoon as poſſible; their number of women and quantity of baggage is aſtoniſhing.

The commanding officer at St. John's has been ſo polite as to let our batteaus paſs to the head of the rapids, in order to take in the baggage of the Chambly garriſon. He behaved very genteely to Lieutenant Lockwood, of Waterbury's, who went in with the requeſt from Major Stopford.

The Major is a man of family in Ireland.

Major Brown has brought the colours of the 7th regiment, which I have the honour to tranſmit to you.

ARTICLES propoſed for his Majeſty's Garriſon at Chambly.

Article 1. The officers and men not to be made priſoners, but to march, unmoleſted, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and proviſion and carts ſufficient to paſs by the ſhorteſt road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the Hon. Major Stopford, the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.

3. The men not to be decoyed from their regiment.

4. Women and children to be permitted to go with the regiment and their effects unmoleſted.

5. The ammunition and ſtores of all kinds, remaining in the garriſon, to be given up.

6. Hoſtages to be given on both ſides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged.

Signed J. STOPFORD, Major of the Royal Fuſileers, commanding at Fort Chambly.

The anſwer to the articles propoſed by the Hon. Major Stopford, agreeable to the inſtructions of Brigadier General Montgomery, commanding the Continental forces for the time being, is this:

Article 1. The garriſon, officers and men, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war.

2. In caſe the garriſon ſurrenders priſoners of war, to be allowed all their baggage, agreeable to their deſire.

3. It never was the intention of any officer, intruſted with the command of the party now beſieging your fort, to take advantage of decoying the garriſon, after a ſolemn engagement entered into by both parties, and conſequently your fears on that head are groundleſs.

4. The women and children ſhall be permitted to go with the reſt of the garriſon, and take their effects, provided the garriſon ſurrender as aforeſaid.

5. The ammunition, ſtores, &c. of all kinds to be delivered up, upon the faith and honour of the commanding officer.

Signed JOHN BROWN, Major, Commander of the Continental forces before Chambly.

In reply to Major Brown's anſwer to the Hon. Major Stopford's propoſals, in regard to the ſurrender of Fort Chambly, Major Stopford having conſidered Major Brown's articles agrees to the ſame, although he could wiſh the firſt article might have been as he propoſed.

Major Stopford, relying in every article to Major Brown's honour, will give him up the fort any hour to-morrow morning.

Signed J. STOPFORD, Major of the Royal Fuſileers, commanding the garriſon of Chambly.

Fort Chambly, Oct. 18, 1775.

An *Account* of STORES taken at *Chambly*.

80 barrels of flour, 11 ditto rice, 7 ditto peaſe, 6 firkins butter, 134 barrels pork, 7 ditto damaged, 124 barrels of gunpowder, 300 ſwivel ſhot, 1 box of muſket ſhot, 6564 muſket cartridges, 150 ſtand of French arms, 3 royal mortars, 61 ſhells, 500 hand granades, Royal Fuſileers muſkets 83, accoutrements 83, rigging for three veſſels at leaſt.

A *Liſt* of OFFICERS taken at *Chambly*.

Major Stopford, Capt. Price, ſick; Capt. Goodwin; Lieutenants Hamar, Harriſon, Shuttleworth; Capt. Alge, of the ſchooner; Commiſſary M'Cullough; a Surgeon.

Publiſhed by Order of the Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

A Letter from New-London, dated at 9 o'Clock in the Evening of the Firſt Inſtant, ſays, "We have juſt heard that an Expreſs is arrived at the Camp with Advice, that Col. Arnold was within 40 Miles of Quebec, and his Men all in good Health."

The houſes burnt at Falmouth, in Caſco-Bay, by Capt. Mowett, amount to 139 dwelling-houſes, and 278 ſtores, without one ſingle perſon of the inhabitants being hurt.

By Captain Leech, arrived here from New-Providence, we learn, that a man of war and two tranſports lately arrived at that iſland from Boſton, and demanded all the powder and warlike ſtores there, but were not ſuffered to take off any part of thoſe articles; however, the ſoldiers, conſiſting of one company, were embarked and ſailed.

IN CONGRESS, *Saturday, July* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS the government of Great-Britain hath prohibited the Exportation of ARMS and AMMUNITION to any of the plantations, and endeavoured to prevent other nations from ſupplying us.

Reſolved, That for the better ſupplying theſe colonies with the neceſſary means of defending their rights, every veſſel importing Gun-Powder, Salt-Petre, Sulphur, provided they bring with the Sulphur four times as much Salt-Petre, Braſs Field Pieces, or good muſkets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this Reſolution, ſhall be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe Colonies, to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the Non-Exportation Agreement notwithſtanding; and it is recommended to the Committees of the ſeveral provinces to inſpect the military ſtores ſo imported, and to eſtimate a generous price for the ſame, according to their goodneſs, and permit the importer of ſuch powder and other Military Stores aforeſaid, to export the value thereof and no more, in produce of any kind.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *October* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, That a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities, committed by the Miniſterial Troops and Navy in America ſince laſt March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them; alſo the number and value of the veſſels inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained; alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the continent.—That Mr. DEANE, Mr. J. ADAMS, and Mr. WYTHE, be a Committee for this purpoſe.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The above Committee requeſt the Printers of the ſeveral public papers in the United Colonies to inſert the above for three or four weeks ſucceſſively, and all perſons poſſeſſed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above ſubject, to tranſmit the ſame to them as early as poſſible.*

IN CONGRESS, *November* 1, 1775.

Reſolved, That no produce of the United Colonies be exported (except from colony to colony, under the direction of the Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation, and except from one part to another of the ſame colony) before the firſt day of March next, without the permiſſion and order of this Congreſs.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*** A GENERAL REVIEW of the three Battalions, and Artillery Companies, of this City and Liberties, is appointed for Tueſday next, the 14th Inſtant, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.

Married in Cohanſie, New-Jerſey, on the 25th of October laſt, PHILIP V. FITHIAN, A. M. to Miſs BETSY BEATTY.

New-Caſtle, October 17, 1775.

Laſt Sunday the Rev. Joſeph Montgomery, of this place, baptized a ſon of Mr. Zachariah Vanleuvenigh's, by the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Vincit amor Patriæ, immenſa laudumq; cupido!

Reading, Berks County, October 26, 1775.

At a meeting of the freeholders of this town on Saturday, the 21ſt inſt. the following gentlemen were choſen as a Committee for this town.—Edward Biddle, Dr. Jonathan Potts, Henry Haller, Collinſon Read, Chriſtopher Witman, Daniel Heiſter, Andrew Engel, Henry Wolf, Iſaac Levan, John Spohn, George Shultz, Bodo Otto, Jacob Graue, John Witman, Daniel Roſe, Thomas Yunkman, Frederick Sentzel.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Dutch Servant GIRL, who has ſix Years and nine Months to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of November inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Maag, in Paſſyunk, all the eſtate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain neat meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, containing 12¼ acres; bounded by lands of John Lownes, Jonathan Shoemaker, and others; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas James; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of November inſt. on the premiſes, in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain ſtone meſſuage and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground, part whereof is meadow ground, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Germantown main road, in Germantown aforeſaid, with the appurtenances, containing 6 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Hall, and others: Alſo a certain other piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Germantown aforeſaid, and contiguous to the Briſtol townſhip line, containing 4 acres; bounded by land of James Biddle, Eſq; and others; ſubject to a right of dower; late the eſtate of John Adam Hogermood; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 24th day of November inſt. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Painter, adjoin the Skippack creek, on Manatawny road, a certain ſtone meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Perkiomen and Skippack, containing about 27 acres; bounded by lands of Eliſha Davis and others, and the ſaid great road; late the eſtate of Daniel Marſteller; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of November inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Dering, jun. at Stony-batter, on the Pott's-Grove road, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Frankford and New-Hanover, containing about 20 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Grubb, Valentine Crouſe, Samuel Muſſelman, and John Linderman; late the eſtate of William Boulton; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

At the houſe of Patrick Colvin, by public VENDUE, on Saturday, the ſecond day of December next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the river Delaware, in the Falls townſhip, between the two Ferries, containing about 370 acres, a proportional part meadow, arable and woodland, being part of the real eſtate of Langhorn Biles, deceaſed; the advantages of the ſituation in point of proſpect, fiſhing and fowling, are equal to any on the river, and are too well known to require a particular detail. The terms of payment, which will be made eaſy, will be made known at the day of ſale, or any time before, by applying to JOHN ABRAHAM DENORMANDIE, GILBERT HICKS, THOMAS YARDLEY, executors.

CASH will be GIVEN, at the MANUFACTORY in Market-ſtreet,

For a Quantity of FLAX, HEMP and WOOL.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, Wharff, Stores and POT-ASH Works, in compleat Order, now occupied by the Subſcriber, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet. Enquire of

MARY RHEA.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL SHAW,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, the Corner of Arch-ſtreet,

The following Articles, for CASH, viz.

PINK, ſky blue, pea green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, ditto durants, coarſe and fine ſhalloons, Venetian corded poplins, tammies, camblettees, a few dozen mens ribbed worſted ſtockings, boys and girls ditto, womens cotton ditto, barley corn chocolate ground calicoes, ditto cottons, kenting and cotton romall handkerchiefs, ¾ ell white perſians, corderoy, ſpotted velveret, 9-qr. 10-qr. Flanders ticks, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſattin and Perſian ribbons; black, blue, and red threads; nankeen ditto; Scotch and Nuns ditto; ſilk ferrets, tapes, bobbins, cotton and thread laces, Tulley and Scotch gartering; broad worſted and coat bindings, ditto common; and beſt blue point needles; a variety of ſhoe and knee buckles; a ſmall aſſortment of cutlery, jews-harps, HV gimblets, razors; pſalters, primmers, Dilworth's ſpelling books, knives and forks, mens and boys felt hats, ſwan ſhot, mace and cinnamon, and a variety of other articles.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 17th day of November next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 132 acres; bounded by lands of John Truman, John Elton, and others; late the eſtate of David M'Clure; ſeized and taken in execution by

Oct. 21, 1775. ¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 23d day of November inſt. one full half part of one ſixth part of an iron forge, ſlitting-mill, grift-mill, ſawmill, and two tracts of land, one containing 129 acres, and allowance, ſituate in Aſton, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing three acres, ſituate in Thornbury townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Joſeph Talbot, Iſaac Taylor, and others; at the ſame time will be ſold, horſes cows, and ſundry houſhold goods; late the eſtate of James Thomſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

Nov. 6, 1775. ¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 24th day of November inſt. a tract of 18¾ acres, and 38 perches of land, and allowance, ſituate in Thornbury townſhip; a tract of 126½ acres and 34 perches, and allowance, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip; the fourth part of three acres in Thornbury; and the moiety of two tracts of land, one ſituate in Thornbury, containing 216¾ acres and 31 perches, and the other in Weſt-Bradford, containing 31¼ acres, and 37 perches; (three acres of the firſt tract, and the right of Sarah Pierce in the two laſt, excepted) bounded by lands of Richard Parks, James Thomſon, Perſifor Frazer, and others; late the eſtate of Iſaac Taylor, ſeized and taken in execution by

Nov. 6. 1775. ¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 25th day of November inſt. a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 187 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Gamble, Alexander Rogers, William Daviſon, and others; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by ¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the 29th day of November inſt. a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 140 acres; bounded by lands of David Havard, Joſeph Mitchell, and others; late the eſtate of Benjamin Davis; ſeized and taken in execution by

Nov. 6, 1775. ¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

LAST night WAS STOLE out of DANIEL WILLIAMS's paſture on the ſouth ſide of the Negroes burying ground, in this city, two HORSES, and a ſmall MARE, one a large dark bay, about 15 hands high, 9 years old, trots and paces, his mane trimmed pretty cloſe on the near ſide, carries himſelf well, mealy noſe, mane and tail darker than his body; the other a black horſe, 7 years old, a large blaze, 4 white feet, and a white ſpot under his tail, and is near 15 hands high, trots high and hard, and carries his head high; the other a ſmall bay mare that trots and canters well, and can pace a little, ſhe was juſt come a long journey, and may have ſome ſaddle marks on her back. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges paid, and Three Pounds for the thief, if taken, ſo as to be brought to juſtice. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Cheſter, a BAY HORSE, 13 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, very buſhy, has a mark at the root of his right ear under his foretop, paces and trots, ſhod before, has a lump on one of his fore legs, between the knee and the faſlock joint, lately trimmed on the top of the head. The ſuppoſed thief is one WELCH, about 5 feet 10 inches high, with a large ſcar on one of his cheeks, has juſt got a new ſuit of clothes, viz. a new claret coloured coat, with a deep purple cotton velvet cape, a ſcarlet coating jacket, a light coloured coating ſurtout: He had with him, a large raw boned BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high: It is ſuppoſed he will make towards New-York, is well acquainted over the continent. Whoever will ſecure the thief and horſe, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horſe only.

Nov. 4, 1775. § DAVID COWPLAND, ſenior.

Wilmington, Elevento-Month 4, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a paſture near this Borough, about the firſt of this month, A bright BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, paces and trots, no brand nor white mark, a large head, a ſmall neck and narrow breaſt, carries well, and when rode hard a little puff of wind appears on the near ſide of his neck, where he is trimmed for the bridle, a round body and high crupper bone. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JOHN YARNALL.

Radnor, October 20, 1775.

WAS STOLEN, out of the dwelling houſe of Richard Miles, on the 13th day of this inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, the outſide caſe has a ſmall dent in it, the maker's name *J. Bradford, London*, No. 381, the ſecond figure dull ſcarcely perceptible, with a glaſs ſeal ſet in braſs, and braſs key faſtened by a leather ſtring, though very probable may be taken off. Any perſon detaining the ſame, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, by applying to either *EDWARD JONES*, or *RICHARD MILES*. ‖ 5W.

that upon the Whole, they had intruded themſelves into this Province without any Shadow of Right, and hold their preſent Poſſeſſions by *forcible Entry*, and Invaſions of the Property of Perſons holding under this Province. In Proof of which, your Memorialiſts produced Numbers of Affidavits and other Vouchers, ſetting forth their firſt Intruſion, and Attempt to diſpoſſeſs Mr. *Ogden*, and other Settlers at *Wyoming*, in *February*, 1769; their being twice taken by the Sheriff of *Northampton*, and defeated in their Deſigns; their Eſcapes from Priſon and Bail: Breach of their Faith; Returning again to the Lands, and taking to their Aſſiſtance Fugitives from the Juſtice of this Province, till at length they ſucceeded in their preſent Lodgment at the ſaid *Wyoming*, a Place within the undoubted Charter Limits of this Province, and to which its Laws and Juriſdiction were actually extended by our Legiſlature, long before any Act of the Colony of *Connecticut* for that Purpoſe.

That the Peace of the Province has for ſeveral Years paſt been conſtantly interrupted, by theſe Intruders endeavouring to extend their Settlements, and to draw off our Inhabitants to their Party by every undue Means in their Power; tempting ſome of the loweſt of them with Offers of Commiſſions, Civil and Military; and others, particularly thoſe who hold as Tenants, to become Landlords themſelves, by Offers of the Lands on eaſier Terms than thoſe of *Pennſylvania*.

That their late Attempt to extend themſelves Weſtward at leaſt 50 Miles from *Wyoming* to the Weſt Branch of *Saſquehanna*, was attended with the moſt provoking Circumſtances of Treachery, as well as Want of Sympathy for the Diſtreſſes of their Country, or Regard for *Public Union*.—Becauſe in *May* laſt, after actual Hoſtilities had commenced between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies, the Aſſembly of *Connecticut* made a *new* Law, extending their Juriſdiction to the ſaid Weſt Branch of *Saſquehanna*, and thereby exciting their People to make further Intruſions upon us, which was moſt ungenerouſly attempted by them in an hoſtile Manner the latter End of *September* laſt, in open Diſregard of the Injunctions of the *Continental Congreſs*, at a Time when they thought our People were leaſt expecting them, and leaſt prepared to receive them; many of the beſt Men of the County being abſent in the Public Service as Riflemen.—

That upon this State of the Matter, and in the preſent Temper of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province, whoſe Minds are ſo juſtly inflamed againſt thoſe Intruders, as a Sett of Men who have made repeated Attacks on their Property, and to whoſe future Engagements no *Faith* can be due, your Memorialiſts took the Liberty to ſuggeſt to the worthy Committee of *Congreſs* their Apprehenſions that the ſaid Frontier Inhabitants, now conſidering themſelves under the Neceſſity of repelling Force by Force, can be no way quieted, or the public Peace preſerved, "but by thoſe *Connecticut* People yielding up "the Lands of which they have taken forcible Poſſeſſion, "and retiring within their Old Bounds *Eaſt* of *New-"York*, there patiently to wait the Deciſion of the Con"troverſy by that Authority to which both Sides have "ſubmitted, and which may ſoon be expected."

The Reply made to theſe Arguments appeared to us too evaſive and inconcluſive to trouble your Honourable Houſe with a Recital of them. Upon the Whole, inſtead of acquieſcing in our Propoſal to withdraw theſe Intruders, the *Connecticut* Delegates gave in the following written Propoſal, calculated, under the Sanction of the Congreſs if it could be had, to obtain for their People a ſtill ſtronger Eſtabliſhment in a Tract of Land almoſt as large as all *Connecticut*; thereby delivering them the quiet Poſſeſſion and Uſe of Lands, honeſtly purchaſed, and paid for to an immenſe Value, by Multitudes of good People belonging to all Parts of our Province.

FORM *of a* RESOLUTION *of* CONGRESS, *propoſed by the* CONNECTICUT DELEGATES.

"WHEREAS it is repreſented to this Congreſs, that ſome Diſturbances have lately happened among the People inhabiting the Lands in Controverſy between the Colony of *Connecticut* and the Proprietors of the Colony of *Pennſylvania*, which, unleſs ſpeedily quieted, may interrupt the Harmony and weaken the Union of the confederated Colonies, when their united Efforts are neceſſary for the Defence of their common Rights and Liberties; and that the Peace of ſaid Inhabitants cannot be preſerved, nor Offenders duly puniſhed there by the Civil Authority of the Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Pennſylvania*, or either of them, by Reaſon of their interfering Claims of Juriſdiction, and the Aſſembly of the Colony of *Pennſylvania* and the Delegates of the Colony of *Connecticut* have requeſted the Interpoſition and Advice of the Congreſs in the Premiſes.

"Reſolved, That in the Opinion of the Congreſs, it is expedient, for preſerving the Peace of ſaid Colonies, that a *Temporary Line of Juriſdiction* be fixed between them, and therefore recommend for the preſent, and until there ſhall be a *Legal* Settlement of ſaid Controverſy, or ſome other Regulation eſtabliſhed, that the Colony of *Connecticut* confine the Exerciſe of its Juriſdiction (at the Place in Controverſy) to that Part of a Townſhip incorporated by the Aſſembly of that Colony by the Name of *Weſtmoreland*, that lieth Eaſt of a Meridian Line beginning at Latitude 41° North, at the Diſtance of 15 *Engliſh* Miles Weſt from the Eaſt Branch of *Saſquehanna* River, and from thence running North to the North Line of the Lands in Controverſy. And that the Colony of *Pennſylvania* forbear to exerciſe Juriſdiction within thoſe Limits, unleſs the South Limit of ſaid Town include any of the Inhabitants who ſettled and hold under the Claim of the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, that then thoſe Inhabitants remain under the Juriſdiction of *Pennſylvania*, and that all the Inhabitants on ſaid controverted Lands be ſuffered peaceably to occupy the Lands now in their actual Poſſeſſion.

"Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing contained in this temporary Proviſion ſhall any way affect or prejudice the legal Title or Claim of either Party to any of the ſaid Lands. And it is further recommended, that all Perſons, who have been arreſted only for attempting to enter upon and take Poſſeſſion of any of the vacant or uncultivated Lands in Controverſy, be forthwith releaſed, and that all their Effects be reſtored to them. And that for the future all concerned carefully avoid whatever may tend to diſturb the Peace, or interrupt the Harmony and Friendſhip that ought at all Times, and more eſpecially the preſent, to ſubſiſt among all true Lovers of their Country."—

On the foregoing Propoſal it was obſerved firſt by your Memorialiſts, that the Bounds pointed out would extend the Juriſdiction of *Connecticut* not only over the *Wyoming* Lands and fifteen Miles Weſt of *Saſquehanna*, but alſo *Eaſtward* to *Delaware* over the *Miniſink* and other Lands ſettled and governed under *Pennſylvania* for 50 Years paſt. They further obſerved an affected Obſcurity, and the Uſe of ambiguous Words in the Propoſal, where it ought to have been explicit and clear—As for Example—a Temporary Line of Juriſdiction is propoſed "until there ſhall be a *legal* Settlement of the Controverſy"—But when they were aſked what they meant by a *legal* Settlement, and whether the expected Determination by the King in Council would be acquieſced in by them as ſuch, no deciſive Reply was obtained, but rather a Suggeſtion that they would not conſider ſuch Determination as final in their Caſe. The like Ambiguity was obſerved with reſpect to the Words—"Actual Poſſeſſion"—they affecting to conſider all Lands on which no Perſons live as vacant and free for their People to ſit down upon; and we conſidering all Lands for which we have paid, and which have been ſurveyed off to us, as our *Actual* Poſſeſſion, which no Man has a Right to enter upon without our Leave, whether we occupy them or not. And as to a *Temporary Line* of Juriſdiction, your Memorialiſts declared it to be a Matter which they could neither conſent to nor have any Concern in adviſing, for the following Reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe the Legiſlature of this Province did extend its Juriſdiction over the whole Lands in Controverſy long before the Colony of *Connecticut* made any Act for the like Purpoſe, and therefore that Juriſdiction can neither be ſuſpended or limited but by the Legiſlature of this Province itſelf, or by the general Conſent of thoſe intereſted.

Secondly, Becauſe ſuch general Conſent can never be expected. For wherever ſuch Temporary Line may be fixed, it muſt give Diſſatisfaction to Multitudes, and ſacrifice (at leaſt for a Time) the Property of one Part of the Country, for the Peace or Convenience of the other.

Thirdly, Becauſe Application being heretofore made on the Part of *Connecticut* to the Honourable Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania* for ſuch *Temporary Line*, they refuſed to conſent to the ſame, conſidering that it would be injurious to their Cauſe, and an Admiſſion that the Lines of *Connecticut*, ſettled more than an Hundred Years ago *Eaſt* of *New-York*, could now extend *Weſt* of the ſame, and approach thoſe of *Pennſylvania*.

Fourthly, Becauſe it ſeems evidently intended by the propoſing ſuch Temporary Lines to give thoſe *Connecticut* Intruders an Opportunity of introducing ſtill greater Numbers of their People, and rendering themſelves ſo ſtrong as to be able to diſpute the Poſſeſſion, whatever may be determined reſpecting the Merits of the Controverſy.—And that on the Whole, a *Temporary Line*, being involved in ſuch Difficulty, affecting not only the Rights and Eſtate of the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province, but of Multitudes within it, and which however determined muſt ruin and give Diſſatisfaction to many—Your Memorialiſts could not but think it a Matter, in which it would be wrong even to wiſh the Interpoſition of Congreſs, all whoſe Recommendations ſhould be received with Reverence and without murmuring, and that therefore ſome other Mode ſhould be agreed upon, in order to be ſtrengthened by the Recommendation of Congreſs—Either *Firſt*, That thoſe Intruders who have ſo juſtly alarmed their Neighbours, ſhould withdraw, as originally propoſed to the Committee of Congreſs by your Memorialiſts; or *Secondly*, that a Plan ſhould be deviſed for preventing their further Extenſion of Settlements, the introducing any more of their People, or any way moleſting the Inhabitants of this Province in their Perſons or Property, till a Determination of the Controverſy by the King in Council, with ſome proper Security that they will abide by that Determination, and in the mean Time ſubmit to the Laws of *Pennſylvania*. But on a Matter of ſo great Weight and Concern to the Province in general, We declared further, that we wiſhed to take the Advice of your Honourable Houſe.

Being therefore convinced that any Accommodation by Means of a *Temporary Line* is an Idea never entertained by the late or preſent Houſe, we pray you would take the Premiſes under your wiſe Conſideration, and adviſe us whether the Peace of this Province can be beſt preſerved by the Firſt or Second of the above Propoſitions, or whether any other Plan might be more agreeable to you; and as the Settlement as well as Execution of any Plan of this Kind may be attended with Difficulties and Delays, of which theſe Intruders may wiſh to take Advantage, as uſual, we further *pray*, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid two Counties of *Northumberland* and *Northampton* may in the mean Time be duly ſtrengthened and ſupported, for the Defence of their Property againſt all ſuch Invaſions and inſidious Attempts, as that lately made upon them—And your Memorialiſts ſhall pray, *&c.*

WILLIAM SMITH, FRANCIS ALLISON,
HENRY KEPPELE, jun. JOHN COX,
TENCH FRANCIS, SAMUEL MEREDITH,
WILLIAM SITGREAVES, REUBEN HAINES.
ROBERT HARRIS.

October 25, 1775.

Thurſday, *October* 26, 1775. A. M.

The Houſe met, purſuant to Adjournment; and, upon Motion, reſumed the Conſideration of the Memorial from the Committee choſen by the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Northampton*, to ſolicit Aſſiſtance, and deviſe Means, for keeping the Peace of the ſaid Counties, and defending them againſt the *Connecticut* Intruders, and after ſome Time ſpent therein,

Ordered, That Mr. *Dickinſon*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Rodman*, Mr. *Bartholomew*, Mr. *Roſs*, Mr. *Ewing*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *Chreiſt*, Mr. *Taylor*, and Mr. *Dougherty*, be a Committee to conſider the Contents of the ſaid Memorial, and report thereon to the Houſe.

Friday, *October* 27, 1775. A. M.

The Committee appointed to conſider the Memorial of the Committee choſen by the Freeholders of the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Northampton*, to ſolicit Aſſiſtance, and deviſe Means, for keeping the Peace of the ſaid Counties, and defending them againſt the *Connecticut* Intruders, reported, "That they had taken the ſaid Me"morial into their ſerious Conſideration, and are ſatis"fied that the Matters and Things therein repreſented, are "juſtly ſtated, and deſerve the Attention of the Houſe."

Ordered, That the above Report be taken into Conſideration in the Afternoon.

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Houſe, purſuant to the Order of the Forenoon, taking into Conſideration the Report of their Committee on the Memorial of the *Northumberland* and *Northampton* Committee, together with certain Reſolutions of a former Houſe of Aſſembly, paſſed on the 13th of *January*, 1774, concerning certain Intruders from the Colony of *Connecticut*, "who in a riotous and tumultuous Manner "have taken Poſſeſſion of a Tract of Country within "the known Limits and Boundaries of this Province, "and retain their Poſſeſſion in an hoſtile Manner, to the "great Diſturbance of the Peace of the ſame, confeder"ating in Defiance of the Laws and executive Powers "of this Government, with a Number of ill-diſpoſed "Perſons, and affording Protection to Offenders of the "moſt atrocious Kind:—Whereupon the ſaid Houſe re"ſolved, that they would concur with the Governor in "every reaſonable Meaſure to ſtrengthen the Hands of "Government in preſerving the Peace, and ſuppreſſing "all Riots, Tumults, and illegal Attempts to diſturb the "Inhabitants of this Province in their peaceable Poſſeſ"ſions." And whereas it appears that the ſaid *Connecticut* Intruders, in Contempt of the Authority of this Province, and to the great Annoyance of its peaceable Inhabitants, do ſtill continue their Intruſions and Invaſions of private Property, and particularly in the latter End of *September* laſt, regardleſs of the public Union, and taking an ungenerous Advantage of the Calamities of the Times, did attempt to extend their Settlements to the Weſt Branch of *Saſquehanna*, near Fifty Miles from *Wyoming*: Wherefore

Reſolved, That the Inhabitants of the County of *Northumberland*, ſettled under the Juriſdiction of this Province, were juſtifiable, and did their Duty, in repelling the ſaid Intruders, and preventing the further Extenſion of their Settlements.

And whereas the Juriſdiction of the Counties of *Northampton* and *Northumberland* is extended by Acts of Aſſembly to the North Bounds of this Province, and the Matter in Controverſy between *Connecticut* and this Province is ſubmitted to the Determination of the King in Council—Wherefore

Reſolved, That to admit or agree to any Temporary Line of Juriſdiction between the Inhabitants of this Province and the ſaid Intruders, would be ſacrificing the juſt Rights and Powers of this Government, would prejudice the Cauſe in Queſtion, and be injurious not only to the Proprietaries of this Province, who have already refuſed to agree to any ſuch Temporary Line, but likewiſe to all thoſe who have purchaſed and hold Lands in thoſe Parts, under the Faith and Sanction of our Laws.

Reſolved, That thoſe *Connecticut* Intruders, having in a forcible and hoſtile Manner obtained their Poſſeſſions in this Province, ought, for the Preſervation of the Peace thereof, to ſurrender up thoſe Poſſeſſions, and wait for a proper and legal Deciſion of their Claim.

Reſolved, nevertheleſs, That this Houſe will acquieſce in any Plan that ſhall be recommended by the Honourable Continental Congreſs, agreeable to the Requeſt of the late Houſe, whereby thoſe Intruders may be permitted to enjoy their preſent Settlement till a Determination of the Controverſy by the King in Council; provided Aſſurance be given that they will abide by that Determination, and in the mean Time introduce no more Settlers upon the controverted Lands, and ſubmit to the Laws of this Province.

Reſolved, That if ſuch an Agreement cannot be obtained, this Houſe will concur with the Governor in every reaſonable Meaſure for protecting and ſupporting the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of *Northampton* and *Northumberland* in the Defence of their Property and juſt Rights.

TO BE SOLD for CASH, or on a ſhort CREDIT, by
DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS,
At their STORE, in FRONT-STREET, between MARKET and CHESTNUT-STREETS,

A VARIETY of Articles, ſuitable to the preſent Seaſon, which were imported laſt Fall from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, &c. They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a good Aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling, and coarſe BOULTING-CLOTHS, at a very moderate Price. *October* 17, 1775. 6w.

Now ſelling off, for CASH, by
ALEXANDER BARTRAM,
In Market-ſtreet, next door to the Indian King,

A GENERAL aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; amongſt which are, a variety of CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS, ſuch as ſcarlet, buff, blue, brown, green, and drab colours; ribbed and plain worſted, thread, cotton, and ſilk ſtockings, &c. &c.——All perſons indebted to him are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit, without further notice, as he purpoſes to leave the city in a ſhort time. *Tbe.* 6 w.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 9th day of November next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, containing about 200 acres; bounded by land of John David, Thomas Cornick, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Caldwell; ſeized and taken in execution by Henry Hayes, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by
October 23, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of November next, a certain moiety or equal half part of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the Borough of Cheſter, containing 221 acres and 6 perches; bounded by lands of Samuel Lightfoot, James Clackſon, James Mather, Daniel Sharpleſs, William Swafor, Providence road, and Henry Hale Graham, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Neave, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by
October 23, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of November next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land, thereunto belonging; ſituate, lying, and being in the Borough of Cheſter, containing 80 feet front, and 120 feet in depth; bounded by a lot of William Kerlin, and others; alſo a cow, horſe, and houſhold goods; late the eſtate of Robert Crawford; ſeized and taken in execution by
October 23, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Engliſh Servant young WOMAN, who has three Years and an Half to ſerve. She underſtands Houſework, and is a good plain Cook. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

A Three-ſtory brick HOUSE and kitchen, chair-houſe, ſtable and hay-loft, ſtable-yard and garden, a pump before the kitchen door, ſituate in the Diſtrict of Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, at the entrance of Paſſyunk road; to be taken poſſeſſion of about the 27th or 28th of November next.—For particulars, enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, at his houſe, in Spruce-ſtreet, who has the following articles for ſale, viz. Morocco leather; mens, womens, and boys Genoa leather gloves; oil-cloth umbrelloes; ſilk ditto; Barcelona handkerchiefs; ſilk petticoats; coffee; white Port wine. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.